Newport Mercury.

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Newport Mercury.
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TERMS.

Dollars per annum.—$1 in advance.
Paper will be discontinued(unless at the
etion of the Editors) until arrearages
paid.
...of Advertising.—Advertisements not
...long a square, inserted three weeks for
...17 cents for each subsequent inser-
—All Advertisements, (except where an
...nt is open) must be paid for previous
...sertion.

...TH'S New Grammar.

...GLIH GRAMMAR, on the "Pro-
...uctilve ystem," a method of instruc-
...ecently adopted in Germany and
...erland, in the place of the Inductive
...m, designed for chools and Acade-
...by R. C. MITH, Author of Prac-
...d Mental Arithmetic, and Intellec-
...d Practical Grammar.—Just receiv-
... for Sale, by
Wm. & J. H. BARBER.
...ch 31, 1832.

...REMOVAL,

...ORGE ENGS, & Co.
...VE removed their **Hardware**
Store, four doors South of the
...Stand to **No. 122**—Known as
...erry, or Lopez Estate,—Their
...**ber Yard** being on the ad-
... Wharves —Stock of HARD-
...E, STOVES, & LUMBER, as
...fore.
...port, May 12.

...VING STONES, WANTED.

...VERAL Thousand Tons of PA-
...VING STONES are Wanted, for
...ring the Streets in Newport.—Any
... wishing to supply a part, or the
... quantity required, will apply to
... of the Street Commissioners, in
...urse of the present month.
A. S. COE.
RUSSELL CLARKE.
ELEAZER TREVETT.
...port, June 9.

...ouse-Carpenter's and Masons.

...OPOSALS will be received by the
...Committee, for Building a House
...ship, for the First Congregational
... of this Town, at the House of
...athan B. Hammett, where the
...nd draughts may be examined by
...disposed to Contract for the

TO LET,

...THAT ... their ... and.
... in Washington-Square, for-
...owned and occupied by the
...harles Feke, consisting of a
... with all the necessary Furni-
... a Druggist, with a convenient
...n the rear.—It having been oc-
...for many years as an Apothecary's
...with an extensive run of custom,
...l afford an excellent opportunity
...ne wishing to establish himself
...business.—For terms, apply to
...THOMAS BRINLEY.
...port, May 14.

...ministrator's Notice.

... Subscriber having been appointed
... the Hon. Court of Probate for the
...f Newport, Administrator on the
...of
...PT BENJAMIN JAMES,
...Newport, dec.—and having given
...cording to law, hereby requests all
... having any demands against said
... to present the same for settlement,
...se indebted, to make immediate
... to
...CLARKE BURDICK, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 9, 1832.

...ministrator's Notice.

... Subscriber having been appointed
... the Hon. Court of Probate for the
...f Newport, Administrator (with the
...nexed) on the Estate of
...NATHAN SOUTHWICK,
...Newport, deceased—and having giv-
...d according to law, hereby requests
...sons having any demands against
...state, to present the same for settle-
...and those indebted, to make immedi-
...ment to
GEORGE C. MASON, *Adm'r.*
...port, June 4, 1832.

...Guardian's Notice.

...E Subscriber having been appointed by
...he Hon. Court of Probate for the town
...dletown, Guardian over the persons and
...s of John H. Hall, Mary Ira Sophronia
...Clarissa Hall, Pamela Hall, and Sarah
...Hall, Children of Charles Hall, late of
...letown, dec. Minors under the age of 21
...—All persons will take due notice, and
...n themselves accordingly.
SARAH HALL, *Guardian.*
...wport, May 21, 1832.

Quarantine Regulations.

THE Board of Health for the Town of Newport, at a Meeting held on the 9th day of June, 1832, for the purpose of making Regulations for the preservation of the Health of the Inhabitants of said Town, ordered and decreed the following

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS:—

1st.—That every Vessel arriving at this Port between the 20th day of June and the 10th day of October next, from any Foreign Port or place lying between the lat. of 45 degrees north, and 45 degrees south, and every vessel arriving from any port in the U. S. south of the Chesapeake Bay, including Norfolk, (Vir.) and places on the James River, notwithstanding said Vessel may have stopped or touched at any intermediate Port or Ports during its homeward passage, shall be carried by the Health-Officer to the Quarantine Ground, near Coaster's harbor Island.—*Provided*, That Vessels arriving at this Port from North-Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, with lumber, naval stores, provisions, fruit or vegetables only on board, with no sickness on board, and not having had any sickness during the voyage, shall be permitted by the Health Officer to come immediately into any wharf in the Town and unload her cargo, free of any expence:—*And provided also*, That any Vessel bound to some other Port, and liable to our Quarantine Regulations, merely stopping at this Port to wait for a wind, shall be permitted to proceed on her voyage, if she does not anchor within half a mile of the Town, nor have any communication therewith, except through the Health Officer.

2d.—That when any Vessel has been carried to the quarantine ground by the health officer, he shall as soon as may be, inform the President of this Board of her situation and circumstances and shall by his advice and direction, take such measures for cleansing said vessel, as are proper and necessary, and shall detain her on the quarantine ground, so long as the President shall think it expedient.

3d.—That whenever any vessel shall arrive at this port, having any person sick on board, the President on being informed thereof by the Health-officer, shall immediately send a physician on board to examine said person, who shall report in writing to the President his true state and condition, and the nature of his disease, and the President, if it appears to him expedient, shall order such person to be removed from said vessel, and carried to some suitable place out of the compact part of the the town, and there taken care of under the direction of the health-officer, until such time as he is properly cured of his disorder, which shall be determined by the attending physician, who shall give such person a certificate that he is, in his opinion, entirely free from any contagious disease; *provided always*, that all the expenses that may be incurred by the removal, nursing and attendance of such sick person, shall be defrayed by himself, or by the owner or master of such vessel.

4th.—That no person shall be allowed to visit any sick person who is under the care of the health-officer, except Physicians, without a written permission from the President for that purpose.

5th.—That no person on board any vessel, at the time of her being carried to the Quarantine ground, shall be allowed to go on shore without the written permission of the President, and any person who shall go on shore without such permission, shall be prosecuted for so doing, and brought back by the health officer, and kept on board so long as the vessel shall remain on the quarantine ground.

6th.—That no person shall be allowed to go along side any vessel subject to the Quarantine Regulations, or receive any person from on board said Vessel to land within the limits of the town of Newport, when entering this harbour, after said Vessel shall have passed Castle-hill, except the Health-Officer; that no boat except the Health-officer's, shall be allowed to go alongside any vessel at Quarantine; nor shall any person whatever, except the health-officer, go on board said vessel, without the written permission of the President; and if any person shall contrary to this order, go on board said vessel, he shall be prosecuted there or, and also kept on board until the expiration of the Quarantine of said Vessel; and if he makes his escape from said Vessel, he shall be treated in the same manner as if he originally belonged to her, and that no person may plead ignorance of the condition of such vessel, the health-officer shall order a color to be placed in her shrouds, as soon as he ascertains she is subject to the Quarantine Regulations, and continue it there until the expiration of the Quarantine.

7th.—That the President may determine what articles shall be delivered from on board any vessel at Quarantine, and the time and places where they shall be landed, and nothing shall be taken out of such vessel without his permission.

8th.—That all the directions of the President or Health-Officer, relative to the cleansing of the vessels, and the clothing and other articles on board, shall be strictly complied with by the officers and crew, and the commander shall be answerable for any breaches or violations of said directions, by the people on board.

9th.—That the President shall determine at what distance from the Asylum on Coasters'-Harbor Island, the Quarantine vessels shall be placed so that the health of the Poor that may be lodged in the Asylum, may not at any time be in the remotest degree endangered by such vessel.

10th.—That the President shall not permit any salted or dried hides, or horns, that are in a putrid state, to be landed in the compact part of the Town.

11th.—That all orders and instructions of the President, for carrying these Regulations into effect, shall be in writing, and returned by the Health-officer to the clerk of this board, to be by him placed on file in his office.

12th.—That no Vessel arriving at this Port with merchandise taken on board at Staten-Island, or from on board any vessel at the quarantine ground at New-York shall be permitted to enter the harbour of Newport, but shall be taken to the quarantine ground by the health officer, and shall be detained not less than 15 days, or until discharged by order of this board.

13th.—That any person violating any of the aforesaid regulations, or refusing or neglecting to comply with any written instructions given by the President, by virtue of the aforesaid regulations, shall on conviction thereof before any competent Court, be fined a sum not exceeding $250, nor less than $10, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Court.

14th.—That if the Master or other person having charge of any vessel arriving at this port, shall evade or attempt to evade any law of the State, or any regulations of the Board of Health in relation to Quarantine vessels, by making a false representation to said Board, or the President thereof, as may respect the length of the passage from the last port—or as respects the health of the people on board, at the time of arrival, or at any time during the voyage, such master or other person shall pay a fine not exceeding $250, nor less than $50.

15th.—It shall be the duty of the Health-Officer to cause the hatches of all Vessels detained at the Quarantine ground, while they remain there, to be kept open from sunrise to sunset, to promote a free circulation of the air.

16th.—That it shall be and hereby is made the duty of the Health-Officer to inform of all violations of the foregoing Regulations, which may come to his knowledge—and if he shall neglect or violate any of the duties prescribed to him by the laws of the State, or by the regulations of this Board, or shall permit any other person to violate the same, he shall pay a fine of $20.

17th.—That the aforegoing Regulations be published three weeks in the Newport Mercury, and a copy of them handed by the Health-Officer to the Master of every Quarantined vessel for his government.—And that the Regulations adopted by this Board, the 20th Sept. last, relative to the Cholera, be and they are hereby continued in force, any thing in the foregoing Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.—*A True Copy, Witness,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Clerk.*

POETRY.

From "Mind and other Poems," by C. Swain, a work lately published in England.

LAST WORDS OF LORD BYRON.

"I must sleep now."—Byron.

The splendor of the Poet's lyre—
The eloquence of fame—
The spirit's intellectual fire—
The glory and the name—
The eagle wing that leaves behind,
The proud stars in its flight—
The power—the energy—the mind
Unutterably bright;
The heart that sheds its own bright hues,
And sings its own sweet strain;
Imagination's gorgeous views—
(That rainbow of the brain)
Are all but transcripts of one truth—
Reflections of one ray—
And speak to man, and hint to youth,
Of future dust—decay!
Sleep!—with thy glory round thy head—
Far from the grasp of wrong;
Sleep! mightiest of the mighty dead—
Thou idolized of song!
Sleep! thou hast won a living tomb,
Within the heart's warm core;
Nor grief, nor care, nor blight nor gloom,
Shall ever reach thee more!
I fling my young song like a leaf,
On Time's disastrous stream;
To find existence frail and brief,
The record of a dream!
But earth shall be a thing forgot—
Existence but a name—
When British hearts remember not
Thy genius and thy fame!
Sleep! in thy majesty alone—
No earthly shroud is thine;
Sleep! with a kingdom for thy throne—
With Nature for thy shrine!
Sleep! 'till the Voice of Ages wake,
The glorious and the brave;
Sleep! 'till Eternity shall break
The slumber of the grave!

BARON DE COURCY.

An attentive correspondent has furnished us with the following interesting narrative of this family:—

"On the 1st of Feb. last, died at Kinsale, the Right Hon. Thomas de Courcy, Lord Kinsale, Baron de Courcy and Ringrone. His lordship was the Premier Baron of Ireland, and enjoyed the hereditary privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence, granted to John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, by King John, and lately exercised by Lord John de Courcy, at a Court held in Dublin Castle, by George the 4th, in 1821."

We transcribe this obituary notice from a London paper of Feb. 20th, 1832, because we of Rhode-Island feel a peculiar interest with regard to this family, of which the present branch sprang from the Town of Newport, Rhode-Island.—It was probably between the years 1720 and 1725, that the younger, and we presume the only brother of the Baron of Kinsale, for some reasons of discontent, emigrated to North America, and selected Newport, (R. I.) as the place of his residence. He came here with small pecuniary means of support, and those means being soon exhausted, he was reduced to the state of a common laborer to obtain subsistence. His character was that of a frank and honest man, enlivened with the glee and the jocose humour of a true son of Erin. Whether his wife was a Newport, or an Irish woman, we have not, to our sorrow, the means of ascertaining; it is, however presumable, that he left his home unencumbered with wife or children, and married after he had settled here. But we have heard it related by several of those who knew him well, that he was careful to have his children registered because as he used to say, when rallied upon the subject, "there is one but one life between me and a peerdom." His eldest son was bound as an apprentice to a Capt. Beard, who in those days commanded a merchantman belonging to this Port. This was the youth, who, we have reason to believe, shared in the honor of taking Porto Bello in 1740; for in 1741, when Admiral Vernon was returning to England from his command on the West-India station, a merchant ship bound from London to Jamaica, was spoken, and on an enquiry for news-papers, the Captain of that ship sent two late papers on board the flag-ship for the gratification of the Admiral after his long absence. In perusing one of those papers, the Admiral exclaimed, ah! the Baron of Kinsale is dead! The steward quickly carried that news to a young gallant tar of the forecastle, whose name was Courcy. "Is he dead, then by the powers something will come to me."—The steward reported this reply to the Admiral, who ordered the young sailor to his presence. My lad, what is your name? de Courcy, sir. Where were you born? In Newport, Rhode Island, sir. Are you related to the late Thomas de Courcy, Baron of Kinsale? He was my uncle, sir, he was my father's elder brother. What induced your father to leave Ireland and settle in Newport R. I.? That reason was my father's secret, your honour, and not mine. Well my lad, return to your station, and whatever may be your change of condition hereafter, I hope that you will continue to do your duty faithfully till you shall be discharged? Your honour may rely upon that."—We hold this anecdote from the late Capt. *Benjamin Pierce*, who dined with de Courcy at Kinsale many years after he took possession of his title and estate. He was a man of benevolent feelings, for he preserved as long as he lived a kind remembrance of the place of his birth, and a strong attachment to the man who protected and instructed him in his boyhood. No Rhode-Islander ever came, to his knowledge, within fifty miles of his residence, without receiving an invitation to his hospitable mansion, and the worthy Capt. Beard received as a token of de Courcy's gratitude, a cask of wine annually, to the year of his death.

We have examined all that remains of the Town Registers of the first 40 years of the 18th century, and have found nothing to shed the least light upon the marriage, the family and connections of the de Courcy, who found an asylum here, but we believe that his death preceded that of his brother, the Baron of Kinsale. We had strong reasons for saying, that it was with feelings of sorrow that we could not give an explicit account of this family, for those feelings are enhanced by a grievous loss inflicted upon our whole community by the same cause. It is really painful to turn over the mutilated remnants of our Town Records. The archives of a Town are generally respected by all civilized nations. The filiation, and consequently the rights and fortunes of families, often depend upon the preservation of the records. To pillage or to destroy them, is an act so much the more atrocious, as it must be done in malicious villany, without the least prospect of benefit to him by whom the act is committed.—Those of Newport were, nevertheless, carried off by the British commanding General when he evacuated the Town in Nov. 1779. The vessel in which they were embarked, was shipwrecked and sunk in Hurl-gate, on its way to New-York. The case containing the Records, was many weeks afterwards recovered, but those authentic memorials of marriages, births, deaths, and of conveyances of property, were almost wholly destroyed. This high misdemeanor must be attributed to Gen. Prescot; whether it were committed by his order, by his permission, or by his negligence, for in every case it is the duty of the commanding-officer in a station purely military, to see that no act be perpetrated within his command, that may bring disgrace upon the arms and character of his nation.

The *Journal of Education* for June, contains the following remarks on teaching the abbreviation, &c.

"Many spelling books contain one or two tables of the abbreviations in most common use. As soon as children in our schools can read with tolerable rapidity, they are usually required to commit them to memory. This is done partly from a conviction of their utility, and partly to furnish the pupils with employment.

But as they are repeated by the scholars in school from day to day, it commonly happens that the younger pupils learn them *by rote;* so that no studying them is demanded. From this very fact, however, in part at least, their knowledge is often very imperfect.

The purpose of the present remarks is to exhibit some errors into which most pupils fall, because they learn them wholly by rote, and never have them properly explained. For example, I have found many pupils, and even *teachers*, who would read 'Messrs Howe & Smith,' thus; '*Gentlemen Sirs* Howe & Smith,' because the spelling-book-say, 'Messrs.—Gentlemen, Sirs.' Now, had they ever attended to the subject, but for one moment, they could not have failed to observe, that the author of the spelling book did not intend this, but only left it at their option to say either '*Gentlemen* Howe & Smith,' or '*Sirs* Howe & Smith.' To take both the appellations, was no more his intention than that '*Dr.* Brown,' should be read '*Doctor* or *Debtor* Brown.'

This subject may seem trifling to many; and if it were the only instance of the kind, or if it were confined to a few obscure schools, it might justly be deemed so; but when we find it, in some parts of our country, so general as to excite the surprise of a whole Board of School Visitors, when *for the first time* they learn that the practice is erroneous it certainly cannot be an unimportant matter.

Sunday Schools in Great Britain.—There are at least one million and a quarter of scholars belonging to Sunday Schools in the United Kingdom; and taking the population at twenty one-millions, that will give one child to Sunday schools out of every seventeen persons of the population. The average expense in conducting a Sunday School of two hundred children is about 3*l.* per annum for lessons and books, if purchased at the Sunday School Union Depository, and about 15*l.* per annum for rent, the chief part of which sums are, in most cases, contributed by the teachers themselves, in addition to their gratuitous labor. So that the children can be instructed in the Sunday School for two shillings per annum.

Paris.—The character of the Parisians is totally altered. In the early days of the Cholera it was, with almost all persons a subject of indecent mirth, and the pretext for the populace to commit outrages the most disgraceful. Alarm has superseded presumptuous security and incredulity. The Boulevards, public walks and gardens, are comparatively deserted—the theatres are comparatively empty. Every third person you meet holds his (or her) handkerchief to the mouth, impressed with the belief that the disease is in the atmosphere and that to respire is death. No man laughs, or appears amused, even the street minstrels—that unwearied class of the industrious—have become silent, or have fled the city. I verily believe that the only pleasureable sensation experienced in Paris at this moment, arises from the exercise of benevolence; and, to their honour be it spoken, that virtue is practised to an extraordinary extent by the Parisians. The weather is said to have an unhappy influence on the general health and spirits of the inhabitants of this city at this time, and to contribute mainly to the progress of the scourge. The sky continues almost cloudless, the sun to shine with dazzling splendor, and the wind to blow nearly a gale, with the most chilling, or rather piercing coldness.

Notice.—The Pennsylvania Inquirer asks, 'What has become of Col Stone's work upon masonry and anti-masonry?' In reply, we have the satisfaction of stating, that the last sheet is in type, and the index and appendix are in the hands of the printer. It is expected that the work will be published early in the ensuing week. It is proper here to state that although it has been curtailed to the number of fifty pages, it yet extends to one hundred and fifty more than was contemplated when the former notice of the publication was given. It was a wide field of investigation upon which the author entered, and to do justice to the subject, and render the history complete, it has been found impossible to bring the discussion within the compass of the volume first proposed. The curtailment spoken of above, was rendered necessary to keep the book within a reasonable size, and at the same time afford room for the interesting correspondence of Governor Clinton, with committees and various individuals, upon the subject of the conspiracy and abduction of Morgan. These letters have never seen the light. We are much mistaken if they will not be found to refute, conclusively, every idle and wicked charge brought either in ignorance or malice against him, in reference to his conduct in this whole affair; and those who revere his memory will find additional reasons for admiration of his character in perusing these remains.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Twenty-Second Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, June 6, 1832.

The bill to modify and continue the charter of the Bank of the United States, was taken up as the unfinished business—the question being on the motion of Mr. Sprague, to strike out $150,000, which, after some debate was unanimously agreed to, and the blank, after the rejection of several large sums, was filled with $200,000—yeas 43, nays 4.

The amendment of the committee introducing a section for the distribution of the bonus among the States was disagreed to by yeas 16, noes 31. Mr. Forsyth moved a tenth section, providing that the bank shall not take more than 5 per cent. on its loans and discounts, which was negatived—yeas 21, nays 26. Mr. Tazewell moved to add a provision that the President and Directors of the bank shall, on or before the first day of the next session of Congress, signify their acceptance of the Act, which was agreed to—yeas 41, nays 6. Mr. White moved to amend the bill be inserting a provision that whenever the public deposits shall exceed an average of one million, interest thereupon shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. The amendment was decided in the negative.

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcey, Moore, Seymour, Sprague, Tazewell, Tipton, Tyler, Troup, Waggaman, and White—23.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Freylinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Naudain, Prentiss, Poindexter, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sillsbee, Smith, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—24.

So the motion was negatived.

Mr. White then rose to give some views against the bill, the question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed; when the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 7.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

Mr. White addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, but before he had concluded, gave way; when on motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, June 8.

Mr Robbins laid on the table a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to subscribe for 10 copies of the 4th volume of Gales & Seaton's edition of the Debates for the office of the Secretary, and one copy for each member of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the appointment of a Recorder of the Patent Office, and prescribing the manner in which patents shall be issued—Yeas 26. The question pending being on the motion of Mr. Forsyth, to strike out the whole bill, after the enacting words, and to insert an authority to use a fac simile, and the employment of a private Secretary of the President, to be employed in its use.—It was stated by Mr. King and Mr. Forsyth, that there were 10,000 patents lying before the President, waiting for his signature, and 10,000 others were prepared. Mr. Ewing preferred the fac simile mode to the other. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Bibb, who stated that he never would authorize a Chief Magistrate, on the pretence that he had not time to sign his name, to have a fac simile made of his own name. The amendment of Mr. Forsyth was then agreed to, Yeas 21, Nays 20.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. S. the debate upon which continued until the hour of adjournment.

Saturday, June 9.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of the U. S. was ordered to a third reading, ayes 25, noes 20.—and after passing some private bills, the Senate adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, June 6.

THE TARIFF.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Speight in the Chair, and took up the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Adams, after a brief notice of the speeches in support of Mr. McDuffie's bill, proceeded to state what was the difference between the bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures and that proposed in the *form of* an amendment by Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's bill he showed proposed to return to the minimum system, and even to aggravate that system, in all the points respecting which it was most complained of. He briefly recapitulated its provisions, the amount of which was, that it proposed to give a protection on coarse cloths to the amount of 2[illegible]0 per cent.—The Committee on Manufactures, on the contrary, after mature deliberation, had concluded to abandon the system of minimums, and substitute therefor an ad valorem duty. The bill of the Committee, however, did not propose to reduce the duties on other articles quite so much as that of Mr. Stewart. The reduction which the Committee proposed amounted to 10 or 12 per cent. only, while the other bill went to a reduction of 20 per cent. within two years.

Mr. Jenifer objected to the Committee's bill, because while it rejected the minimum system as to woollens, it retained it upon manufactures of cotton. He therefore should prefer Mr. Stewart's bill, provided it could be suitably amended.

Mr. Davis of Mass. then took the floor, which he continued to occupy, in the delivery of a very lucid speech on the general subject of the bill, until nearly 4 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion of Mr. Wilde for the rising of the Committee.

The Committee agreed to rise, and the House thereupon adjourned.

Thursday, June 7.

After the transaction of other business, the Tariff Bill was taken up, and debated upon until nearly 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Friday, June 8.

Mr. Adams presented a number of documents, containing the prices of various articles of merchandize, which had been referred to the Committee on manufactures. Also some statistical account of the revenue; which on his motion were ordered to be printed.

Mr. A. then moved that the House should go into committee on the Tariff Bill, but subsequently waived his motion, to give time for the amendments of Mr. Davis, which he thought in many respects would be a great improvement to the bill, as well as these documents now presented by him, to be printed for the information of the House.

After a few remarks from Mr. Evans, of Maine, to induce the House to dispose of some unfinished business.—

Mr. Drayton expressed his desire to go on with the debate on the Tariff then and for that purpose moved that the House should suspend the rule, and proceed to the order of the day.

Mr. Craig demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered, and the House suspended the rule—Yeas 110, Nays 15.

Mr. Adams remarked, that as there were only 150 members then present, he felt it necessary to move that there should be a call of the House.

The speaker said as the House had suspended the rule by two thirds, the motion for the call was not then in order.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speight in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Bell of Tenessee, who had the floor, addressed the Committee upon the general subject, for upwards of two hours, when he gave way to Mr. Evans, who, upon the understanding that Mr. B. would resume his remarks this day, moved that the Committee should rise. The Committee rose accordingly.

The bill to further extend the pensions heretofore granted to the widows of persons killed, or who died in the naval service, was read a third time and passed; after which, the House adj.

Saturday, June 9.

The bill for employing mounted men for three years for the defence of the frontier against the Indians, was taken up and passed after a short but animated debate, in which Duncan of Illinois, Ashley of Missouri, Drayton and others took part. The Tariff was then taken up, when Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, finished a long and animated speech. After a few remarks from Mr. Doubleday, of New-York, Mr. Evans, of Me. took the floor, when the Committee rose, and the House, after some final business adj.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship Britannia, Capt. Marshal, has just arrived, bringing us London papers to May 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th.—They contain intelligence of the dissolution of the Grey Ministry, and the consequent abandonment of the Reform Bill.

Meetings were holding in every part of the country to express the indignation of the people, but as yet no serious riots had occurred.

Up to the evening of the 14th, no official announcement of the new Ministry had been made. It was confidently believed that the Duke of Wellington was named as Premier.

The London Courier asserts this in the following positive terms:—"The Duke of Wellington again has the *madness* to take upon himself the functions of Prime Minister.

The London Sun discredits all reports alleging the Duke of Wellington's intention to introduce a moderate Reform Bill. It alludes to his protest against the second reading of Earl Grey's bill as decisive on that subject.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the Reform Bill in committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident, from his language at the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient numbers of Peers to carry the bill in his own way. And that the king would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe that it was the Premier who was hesitating upon this measure, even more than his Majesty.

It appears, however, that so far as the King was concerned, this impression was a deception. The further discussion of the bill, was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new creations, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers announced the members to be created, viz: twenty-five eldest sons of Peers were to have been called up on the 10th, and twenty-five new Peers created, on the 11th—with as many more afterwards; as the case might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which they would proceed no farther with the bill. His Majesty was waited upon with this decision, and, to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired,) *The King refused his assent to the measure proposed*, and that refusal of course has ended the Whig Ministry. Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th, to proclaim this result; but, on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government.

The debates which have ensued, particularly in the House of Commons, in consequence of this unexpected turn of affairs, have been full of spirit. On the night of the 10th, Lord Ebrington moved the following resolutions in the Commons:

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to represent to his Majesty the deep regret felt by this House at the change that has been announced in his Majesty's Councils by the retirement of those Ministers in whom this House continues to repose unabated confidence. That this House, in conformity with the recommendation contained in his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, has framed, and sent up to the House of Lords, a Bill for the reform of the representation of the people, by which they are convinced that the prerogative of the Crown the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are duly secured."

"That in the progress of this measure the House of Commons considers itself bound in duty to state to his Majesty that his subjects are looking with the most intense interest and anxiety, and they cannot disguise from his Majesty that the taking of any step which should mutilate or tend to impair its efficiency, would be productive of the greatest disappointment and dismay. That this House is therefore impelled by the warmest attachment to his Majesty's Person and Throne humbly but most earnestly to implore his Majesty to call to his Councils such persons only as will carry into effect, unimpaired in all its essential provisions that Bill for the reform of the representation of the people which has recently passed this House."

The resolutions were adopted, after a long and animated debate, by a majority of 80, in a house of 496—The numbers being for the motion, 288, against it, 208.

The King came to London on the 12th, on which day THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and kissed his Majesty's hand on entering upon the duties of Premier.

The papers of the evening of the 14th, and morning of the 15th announce that the new government was formed, but the names had not transpired. Mr. Baring, it was said, would be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Lyndhurst re-ascend the Woolsack.

The Livery of London, in the Common hall assembled, had petitioned the House of Commons to withhold supplies until the Reform Bill should be passed.

The course taken by the King on this question, has drawn down upon his head the fierce wrath of the Reformers throughout the nation. We have only time to note the following:—

Their Majesties visited London on the 12th, as it had been announced that they would do, in the Court Circular.—They reached the village of Hornslow without any notice being taken of their progress. A party of Lancers, twenty in number, met them at that place, and escorted them. This seems to have been necessary; as, at Brentford, the people had collected in large numbers, and assailed the royal carriage with groans, hisses, &c. and with pieces of mud.—This continued along the whole road to London, and in the Park, through which it proceeded to the palace. It reached there at half past one. The Duke of Wellington was there, in full uniform, and had been treated by the people in like manner. Lord Althorp, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Chandos and Colonel Woodford repaired there soon afterwards. Three hours after, the Duke retired amidst the hisses of the mob, who continued before the palace until between five and six o'clock, cheering and hissing those who passed in and out, as they were friends or foes of the late Ministry. Sir Francis Burdett, passing on horseback, was greeted with cheers.

A meeting of the National Political Union was held on the evening of the 12th, at which thousands attended, and a resolution was passed, denouncing any person as a public enemy, who should advise his Majesty to dissolve Parliament, in the existing crisis. A run on the bank for gold was recommended in a placard. Meetings were called in several of the parishes of London, for the purpose of petitioning the house to cut off the supplies.

When the news of the resignation of ministers reached Manchester, the reform committee assembled forthwith, and prepared a petition to the House, begging they would grant no further supplies. Fifteen or sixteen thousand signatures were obtained; but, it is said, fraudulently; as one boy signed sixteen times. Another account says the number of petitioners was 21,000. The deputies proceeded with it forthwith to London.

At Birmingham, the Council of the Political Union were in high debate on the matter. The death-bells were all tolled from the evening of the 10th when the news was received 'till eight o'clock of the next morning. The report of the debate on Lord Ebrington's motion was received with great enthusiasm, and created a revulsion of popular feeling. At Carlisle and Preston the news seems to have been received with indifference.

At Bolton, the Manchester resolutions to "vote no more supplies" and "pay no more taxes," were re echoed by the mob. At Bristol a public meeting of the 'Union' took place on the 11th, and declared that it was 'disgusted' with the proceedings of the House of Lords. Remonstrances were also got up at Bath and Brighton. A dumb peal was rung on the bells of the parish church of Sheffield; and the town crier, with his bell shrouded in crape, summoned the inhabitants to assemble in the evening. The Dublin tory papers rejoice in the result.

BY MAILS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

MEXICO—We have obtained information of the state of things at Vera Cruz up to the 12th inst. At that period, a tremendous firing was kept up upon the city by the government army, both day and night, better than three hundred bomb-shells being thrown into the city every twenty-four hours. Great ravages had, in consequence, been made in the city, and several breaches in the walls. General Santa Anna, whatever the exaggerated accounts may have been stated to the contary, has not more than a thousand armed men in the place, of which but a small portion are regular troops. Alarmed by the determinations shown by the besieging army to carry the place by storm, he has become desperate, and has had recourse to a measure which desperation alone could have inspired. He has thrown open the prisons of the place, and armed the convicts and all those who had forfeited their liberties and lives to the offended laws of his country. In consequence of this rash act, the greatest alarm prevails among all the respectable inhabitants of the place, for havoc and plunder will now be the order of the day. There are some desperadoes, however, who exult in the reigning order of things, and of this class are those honorable partizans of the declaration, who will make this state of disorder a pretext for having been plundered, and thus cheat their numerous creditors; and let not the fact be concealed, that of such men the majority of the partizans of Santanna composed. Nothing can equal the scarcity of money in Vera Cruz, and there is no doubt but the speculators from our ports will be wofully disappointed.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Buenos Ayres.—We have received Buenos Ayres papers to March 28.—An election for the choice of Representatives in place of a part of the members of the Legislature whose offices expired by rotation, was to take place on the succeeding Sunday.

The governor of the Province of Santa Fe has addressed a letter to the governor of Buenos Ayres, in which he says that the perusal of the documents relative to what he calls the "scandalous act committed at the Falkland Islands by the captain of the American sloop of war Lexington," has been highly mortifying to him, and expresses his confidence that the governor of Buenos Ayres will manage the affair in a becoming manner.

Ohio Canal.—We learn from the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, that it is hoped the whole line of the Ohio Canal will be finished by the 4th of July next. "There will then be completed a chain of communication, which for magnificence of design and greatness of enterprise, has scarcely a parallel in the works of ar[illegible] communication which will connect [illegible]ers of the Atlantic with those of [illegible]ssippi."

The steam-boat New Philadelphia on Saturday last made her passage from New York to Albany in 9 hours and 44 minutes. Deducting thirteen minutes lost in stopping at five intermediate places, the time of running was only nine hours and thirty-one minutes. This is probably the shortest passage ever made between those two places. The distance is 145 miles.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16

THE GENERAL ASS[illegible]

Of this State, will convene in this To[illegible] on Tuesday next, the 19th inst: wh[illegible] the votes for Governor, Lt. Governor, [illegible] Senators, will be counted, and the res[illegible] declared.—As no choice has been made [illegible] the freemen, a new election will, no dou[illegible] be immediately ordered.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court of the United St[illegible] for the Rhode-Island District, commen[illegible] its June term in this Town, yester[illegible] morning.—After prayers by the Rev. [illegible] Choules, Judge Story delivered his u[illegible] charge to the Grand Jury.—No prese[illegible] ments were made.—The Court will [illegible] journ this day.

YEARLY MEETING.—The Ye[illegible] Meeting of Friends, in New-Engl[illegible] which commenced in this Town on [illegible] 10th inst. and since continued by adj[illegible] ments, closed yesterday afternoon.—[illegible] learn, that in the transaction of the [illegible] business which occupies the attentio[illegible] the Yearly Meeting, their delibera[illegible] were conducted with the most perfect [illegible] mony and unanimity.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on [illegible] day last, Mr. Dickerson's bill to repe[illegible] part the duties on imports, was take[illegible] but after some debate was again laid o[illegible] table.—The Bill to re-charter the Ba[illegible] the United States, was finally passed, [illegible] 28, Nays 20—and after passing some [illegible] vate bills, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Tariff Bill was [illegible] debated; Mr. Evans occupied the floo[illegible] past 4 o'clock, when it was obtaine[illegible] Mr. Clay; but before he had procee[illegible] motion to adjourn, was made and carri[illegible]

Fourth of July.—At a Town-Me[illegible] held on Wednesday last, the sum o[illegible] was appropriated for defraying the exp[illegible] of celebrating the 4th of July. Mr. T[illegible] Rodman was chosen Orator, and Me[illegible] S. A. Robinson, B. Marsh, jun. W. L[illegible] and Wm. J. Tilley, were appointed a C[illegible] mittee of Arrangements.

The U. S. Bank.—The National In[illegible] gencer of Monday last, gives the follo[illegible] synopsis of the Bank Bill as it pass[illegible] Senate. Letters from Washington [illegible] the opinion of the writers, that the sa[illegible] will pass the House of Representativ[illegible]

1. The Bank charter to be conti[illegible] for fifteen years from and after the [illegible] day of March, 1836; that being the [illegible] on which the present charter expi[illegible]

2. The Directors may appoint tw[illegible] more officers to sign notes less than [illegible] hundred dollars, which shall be bin[illegible] on the corporations, in the same ma[illegible] as if signed by President and Cash[illegible]

3. The Bank is not to issue or p[illegible] circulation any notes, or any check[illegible] drafts, of a less denomination than [illegible] dollars, which shall not, on the [illegible] thereof be payable at the bank wh[illegible] issued.

4. [illegible] and all its offices [illegible] fulness in the hands [illegible] due them from other banks, [illegible] or bills of the Bank of the United St[illegible] wherever made payable on their fa[illegible]

5. The Bank is to hold no rea[illegible] tate (except bank buildings and [illegible] mortgaged, &c.) for a longer period [illegible] five years.

6. The Bank shall not establis[illegible] continue more than two offices i[illegible] one State.

7. The Bank is to pay two hun[illegible] thousand dollars a year to the U[illegible] States for the benefits of the cha[illegible] during the whole period of fifteen y[illegible]

8. It shall be lawful for Congre[illegible] provide by law, that the Bank sha[illegible] restrained, at any time after Marc[illegible] 1836, from issuing or keeping in c[illegible] lation, bills of a less denomination [illegible] twenty dollars.

9. The cashier shall report ann[illegible] to the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] names of all stockholders; and [illegible] Treasurer of any State, on request [illegible] be furnished with a list of stockho[illegible] who may be citizens of such State.

☞ This Number completes Seventy-[illegible] Years since the Newport Mercury [illegible] first published in this Town, (June [illegible] 1758,) by James Franklin, elder br[illegible] of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

New Steam-Boat.—The new Ste[illegible] Boat "*Providence*," which is intende[illegible] run between New-York, this Town, [illegible] Providence, was launched at New-Yor[illegible] Saturday last. She is about 340 tons, [illegible] is said to be an excellent model for a [illegible] boat. She is to be commanded by C[illegible] Seth Thayer, and will be ready to take [illegible] place on the route in August.

In the House of Representatives, [illegible] inst. Mr. Sewart having appeal[illegible] the decision of Mr. Speight, the Ch[illegible] man of the Committee of the Whole, [illegible] discussion of the Tariff Bill, the y[illegible] and nays were taken and stood 69 to [illegible] whereupon the Chair voted in the [illegible] firmative and sustained its own decis[illegible]

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrivals at New-York, London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th May, have been received.—They contain the important intelligence of the dissolution of the Grey Ministry, and consequent [illegible]ment of the Reform Bill.—Extracts will be found under our foreign head.

We are pleased to learn, by a letter received yesterday from Washington, that the President on Monday last nominated Capt. WILLIAM TURNER, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of Warren, in the place of Nathaniel Phillips, Esq. deceased.

The Quarantine Regulations will commence at this Port on Wednesday next, 6th inst.—[See regulations on first page.]

A London paper of May 5th, states, that the Rev. C. C. COLTON, the author of Lacon, put a period to his existence on the 1st May, at Fontainbleau. The dread of undergoing a surgical operation, is the cause assigned for committing this melancholy act.

It will be recollected by many of our readers, that Mr. Colton, on quitting England, proceeded to the Continent, & at Gottenburg took passage in the ship Boy, for this port, where he arrived, and resided for several weeks, under the assumed name of *Clinton*.

INDIAN WAR.—The Illinois Patriot of May 24th, contains a letter from M. Connell, Esq. who accompanied the expedition to the scene of the late battle on Sycamore Creek, in order to bury the dead, and provide for the wounded, if any survived. It is dated Dixon's Ferry, May 17. The following is an extract:—

"We moved on with all possible speed towards the spot where the affray took place: meeting, occasionally, the wounded and others who had lost their horses, and had spent the night in endeavoring to get back to the main army. About five o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Sycamore Creek, the place of action; and here language is inadequate to describe the scene. Dead bodies were the first objects which met our view; then the mutilated remains of men, scattered in all directions, many with their head taken off and scalped; others were ripped open, their entrails and bowels torn out, their arms, legs and hands taken off, and scattered over the prairie; their bodies torn and mangled in a shocking manner;—many of the parts of different bodies were taken away which have not yet been found. All this presented a scene, from which our citizens turned with horror, feeling too shocking for humanity to withhold. We proceeded immediately to collect and bury the various parts of these mangled bodies, and then to search for the enemy. We spent that night and the greater part of the next day with our arms in our hands, scouring the country, *but the Indians had escaped.*—It appeared that they had left their village in haste, leaving their dead and some of their effects behind them. It was impossible for the army to follow them immediately, for want of provisions; we accordingly returned to this place last evening, where our stores have just arrived, and the troops again have wherewithal to satisfy their hunger."

THE GIRARD BANK.—Governor Wolf transmitted a message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in consequence of a memorial addressed to him, praying him to withhold the charter of incorporation of the Girard Bank. He did not think that the depositions warranted him in so doing, according to the precise terms of the act; as it did not appear that the Commissioners had violated the law, in subscribing on their own account to more stock than they were entitled to. It was referred to a Committee of the House, who reported unanimously in favor of the Commissioners.

Another Row in Philadelphia.—The distribution of the stock of the Mechanics and Manufacturers' Bank of the Northern liberties, commenced on Thursday, and according to the Philadelphia Mirror, led to equally disgraceful scenes as occurred on two former occasions of recent occurence. But one window was opened; and one of the most peaceable and respectable districts was disturbed during the day with drunken brawls and contentions.

AMY DARDEN.—The Intelligencer of last day last, says—The readers of this paper, and the readers of papers which flourished before the National Intelligencer had existence, have heard, year after year, of the far-famed claim of Amy Darden, for the horse Romulus, which was pressed into the public service during the revolutionary war. To all those readers, or such of them as have survived the lapse of years, we have the pleasure to announce that they will hear of this venerable claim no more:—it has finally, and at last, passed both Houses of Congress, and unless the President shall, contrary to all probability, interpose his veto to its consummation, it will become a law.

Twenty-four Steam-boats have been destroyed on the Mississippi [illegible] its branches, the present season.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Benj. Franklin arrived this morning in 14 hours from New-York, and we received papers of last evening.

The Commercial Advertiser of Yesterday, contains the following

AFFLICTING INTELLIGENCE!

It is our painful duty to announce the alarming fact, that the India pestilence, which in its progress westward has clad Europe in mourning, has at length distinctly appeared in America. The CHOLERA has broken out in Quebec and Montreal—having been brought to those cities by the emigrants from Ireland.

At Quebec, 15 cases of the Cholera were reported on the 9th inst.

A letter from Montreal, dated 11th inst. says,—"The Cholera in Montreal is confirmed—17 cases have occurred in Quebec, and 8 deaths.

A postscript, dated half past one, says, "Six deaths from Cholera in Montreal, are just reported by Dr. Robertson.

CONGRESS.—In Senate, on Wednesday, the bill providing for indemnity for French spoliations prior to the year 1800, was laid on the table, as too late in the session to act on so important a bill.—The remainder of the day was spent on Executive business.

In the House, the motion to lay the U. S. Bank Bill on the table, was negatived, yeas 88, nays 111, and the bill was referred to Monday.—The Tariff Bill was then taken up, and debated, and the sitting must have closed at a very late hour, as the morning papers do not mention the adjournment.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The fourth Congressional District in Vermont has at length, on the eleventh trial, made choice of a Representative in the twenty second Congress. In 44 towns, as the result is reported in the Burlington Free Press, the votes are for Mr. Heman Allen 3191, Mr. Aldis 1038, Mr. Brown 954. Mr. Chittenden 377, and there were 110 scattering. Mr. Allen, the National Republican candidate, has in these towns a majority of 711 votes. Mr. Aldis was the Anti Masonic candidate, and two others are Jackson men.—Mr. Bailey, the late Jackson candidate, died since the last preceding trial.

Melancholy Accident.—A party of gentlemen went from Boston on Monday on a fishing excursion, in the lower harbour, in a sail boat. On their return the boat was struck with a sudden squall of wind, about 6 o'clock, when she upset and nine of them were drowned:—J. Prouty, Benj. Smith, Jr. of the firm of Smith & Nye; Daniel F. Weston, firm of Whitney & Weston; Abraham Howard: Henry B. Trott, Druggist; Bohan A. Clark, Broker; Wm. Emerson firm of Emerson & Jones; Jonas Cole, of the firm of Cole & Snow, Painters;—Mr. Lucian S. Skinner, Broker, was of the party, who, with the boatman, were the only persons saved.

The Staunton Virginia Spectator of the 8th instant says—Colonel Armstead and Captain Gardner, of the U. S. Army, were in this place a few days since, on their way to North Carolina. We understand their business is to expel some Georgians (said to be about 200 in number) who have entered on the Indian lands, in that state, to search for gold. Representation of the fact, we learn, was made by the Governor of North Carolina to the President of the United States. Two companies of troops were on their march from Charleston, South Carolina, to the scene of action.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER—Saturday, June 2, at 4 P. M. a tornado struck the steamboat Hornet, Capt. John Sullivan, of Kanhawa, then on her way from Cincinnati to Kanhawa, when she upset, and from 10 to 15 persons were drowned, among them Capt. Sullivan, John Johnson, pilot, the chambermaid of the boat, Mr. Garrett of Greenupsburgh, and a Mr. Duval, passengers; names of the others not known at present. The Hornet was left bottom up, near Vanceburg, and will be a total loss. Capt Embree, of the Guyandotte, took off some of the passengers about an hour and a half after the accident happened.

By intelligence from Chicago, which reached this place on Monday, it appears that the hostile Indians had committed farther depredations in the vicinity of that place, and that the people there still continued to be under apprehensions of an attack. Gen Atkinson, with a strong force, was to encamp within eighty miles of that place on the night of the 21st inst. We are informed that the detachment under Gen. Brown, are on their march towards Chicago.—left this place is expected to return here to day or tomorrow.—*Detroit Journal, May 30.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—*Monday June 11.*
(Reported for the Boston Advertiser & Patriot)

At Market this day, 352 Beef Cattle, 16 Cows and Calves, 930 Sheep and Lambs, and 185 Swine. 84 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices could not be obtained, a falling off of 12 1-2 at 17 cents per hundred.—We quote prime at $6 [illegible] 7 2; good at $5 75 a $6; and thin a [illegible]

Cows and Calves.—We noticed Sales at $21, 22, 25 and 27.

Sheep.—We noticed lots of Lambs, with a few old Sheep, taken at $1 88, $2, 2 33, 2 50, and 2 67. Two prime wethers, not sheared were sold at $8 each, and one sheared at $10.

Swine.—Sales rather slow; no lots were taken; a few were retailed at former prices 6c for sows, and 7c, for barrows.

(From the Boston Courier.)

Prices of WOOL at Boston, June 11.—Prime, or Saxony Fleeces, 60 a 70 cents per lb.; American full blood washed wool, 50 to 55 cts.; do 3-4 do. 46 to 48; 1-2 do. 42 to 44; 1-4 do 37 to 40; superfine pulled lambs, 58 to 60; 1st sort, 50 to 55; 2d do. 38 to 42; 3d do. 28 to 32; spinning 1st sort, 40 to 50 cts. per lb.

MARRIED,

At Providence on Wednesday last, Mr. Hiram Hill to Miss Mary Ann Fowler, both of that city.

DIED,

In this Town on Monday last, Mr. Oliver Earl, aged 78 years.

In Sumter District, S. C. Gen. Thomas Sumter.—This venerable Patriot and Hero of the Revolution, expired at noon on the 1st inst. at his residence at South Mount after a short illness, at the great age of nearly *One Hundred years.*

In Tennessee on the 27th ult. Hon. John Rhea, long a member of Congress from that State, aged 79 years.

The remains of the late JUDAH HAYS, Esq. whose lamented death we noticed in our paper of the 26th ult. was brought to this place from St. Augustine, (Florida) in the sch'r Agnes, Capt. Swazey, and on Saturday last, attended by many of our Citizens, was respectfully interred in the Hebrew Cemetery in Touro-street—Mr. Hays was a native of this town, and through life was highly esteemed and respected for his many virtues.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1832. JUNE.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon rises
16 Saturday,	4 29	7 31	10 35	10 7
17 Sunday,	4 29	7 31	11 22	10 43
18 Monday,	4 28	7 32	morn.	11 16
19 Tuesday,	4 28	7 32	0 7	11 49
20 Wednesday,	4 28	7 32	0 52	morn.
21 Thursday,	4 28	7 32	1 36	0 6
22 Friday,	4 28	7 32	2 22	0 43

Moon's Last Quarter 21st day, 6h. 29m. morn.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
ARRIVED,

Sunday, June 10.—Sch'r Sally Hope, Baker, from Boston.

Sch'r Claudio, Young, from New-Bedford for Norfolk.

Sch'r Post-master, Everton, from Dighton for North-Carolina.

Sloop Eagle, Vare, from New-York.

Monday, June 11.—Sch'r Jarvis Brown & Co. Fowler, 10 days from Newbern.

Sch'r Consolation, Messer, from Newbern.

Sch'r Molly, Rogers, 8 days from Kennebec.

Wednesday, June 13.—Brig Phebe, Grinnell from Providence for Castine.

Sloop Georgiana, Hamlin, 13 days from Charleston.

Sloop Good Return, Burt, from Berkley for Newbern.

Sloop Superior, Holloway, from Norwich.

Thursday, June 14.—Sch'rs Dorcas Hawes, Burgess, and Friendship, Nickerson, both 8 days from Saco.

Sch'r Freedom, Nickerson, from Portland.

Sch'r Polly, Nickerson, from Bath.

Friday, June 15.—Ship Constitution, Gifford, 11 days from Savannah.

Brig Enterprize, Bowen, of Providence, 24 days from Mobile, with Cotton, to S. T. Northam.—Left Brig Sophronia, Dale, waiting orders; sch'r Joshua, Searle, for Tampico.—June 13th, lat. 39 50, long. 72 30, spoke sch'r Charles, Daggett, from Fredericksburg for Boston.—This morning, in the thick fog, the E. touched on Point Judith, but got off with the loss of long-boat, kedge and hawser, and some damage in the bottom.—The sch'r Mysterious also touched on the Point, but got off and proceeded for Providence.

(*Evening.*)—Brig Juno, Mayberry, 16 days from Havana for Providence.—Brought no list. Left schrs Jane, Marshall, and Enterprize, Burdick, of this port.—Spoke Yesterday, off Long Island, Brig Ant from Boston for New-Orleans.

CLEARED.

Sloop B. D. Jones, West, New-Bedford

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At New-Orleans May 28th, Brig Charles Congdon, loading for Havre.

At Norfolk 6th inst. Sch'r Hiram, Chadwick, from this port.

Brig Cameo, Sayer, for Havana, sailed from Cowes April 28th.

At Amsterdam May 14th, Ship Mary Almy, Burroughs, for Gottenburg.

Brig Benj. Ruggles, Waite, from Marseilles for Mobile, was spoken April 13th, lat. 32, long. 14.

Sch'r Fox, Clinton, from Matanzas for New-Orleans, was spoken 4th inst. off Tortugas.

FOR SALE,

THE ESTATE situated in Thames-Street, now occupied by THOMAS STACEY, jr. For terms, which will be liberal, enquire of PETER P. REMINGTON.

Newport, June 16.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of Ten Cents on a Dollar, will be paid to the Creditors on the Estate of ANDREW V. ALLEN, by applying to

S. ALLEN, S. WHITEHORNE. } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, June 16.

NOTICE,

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WALDO & BARKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of parties.—All Persons who are indebted to, or have any demands against said Firm, are requested to call on JOHN B. BARKER, for settlement.

FRANCIS WALDO,
JOHN B. BARKER.

Newport, June 15, 1832.

Rhode-Island Union Bank

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend is declared and will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 2d, to those persons who shall appear to be Stockholders in the R. I. Union Bank on the 23d inst.

N. G. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 16.

R. Island Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the R. ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY are hereby notified, That the Annual Dividend is declared, and will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst. to such as were Stockholders on the 6th inst. at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

W. A. CLARKE, *Treasurer.*

Newport, June 9, 1832.

R. Island Medical Society,

THE Annual Meeting of the Rhode-Island Medical Society will be held in the Senate's Chamber in Providence, *on Wednesday, the 27th June, inst.* at 10 o'clock A. M.—The general meeting of the Southern and Northern Boards of Censors, will be held at the same place the evening previously, (Tuesday 26th) *at seven o'clock P. M.*

S. AUGUSTUS ARNOLD, *Rec. Sec'ry*

Providence, June 5.

DANCING SCHOOL,

MR. FULLER will Open his SCHOOL at Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. for Ladies, and at 7 P. M. for Gentlemen.

Newport, June 9.

RHODE-ISLAND & NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT LINE.

FARE $7 FROM NEWPORT, Meals included.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JUNE.

BENJ. FRANKLIN, Capt. E. S. BUNKER
PRESIDENT, R. S. BUNKER.
BOSTON, WM. COMSTOCK

THE Benjamin Franklin, or President will leave New-York at 4 o'clock P. M. and Providence at 12 o'clock M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—And the Boston will leave New-York every Tuesday, and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and leave Providence every Thursday at 12 o'clock M. and every Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M.

These splendid Steam-Packets are each propelled by two separate low pressure engines, and heavy copper boilers.

The Boats will stop at the head of the Long-Wharf, going and returning, to receive and land Passengers.

Newport, June 1, 1832.

Steam-Boat BOSTON.

THE Steam-Boat BOSTON, will leave here To-morrow Afternoon, at 6 o'clock, for New-York.—Fare $7, meals included.

Newport, Saturday June 16.

Connecticut Lottery cl, 19

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 Highest Prize.

Tickets $4—Parts in proportion.

Conn. Lottery, ex. No, 17

DRAWS ON TUESDAY.

$8,000 Highest Prize.

Tickets $3,—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,
Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office
J. C. SHAW.

Newport, June 16.

Connect. Lottery, class 19

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 Highest Prize,

Tickets $4.—Parts in proportion.

Conn. Lottery, cla. 17, ex.

DRAWS ON TUESDAY.

$8,000 Highest Prize.

Tickets $3,—parts in proportion.

Gra. Sta. Lottery, class 19

DRAWS ON WEDNESDAY.

$6,000 Highest Prize.

Tickets $2—parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS,
May be had at the Lottery Office of
C. R. CAHOONE.

Newport, June 16.

LIST of Combination Numbers, drawn in

Grand State Lottery, class 18.

55 51 36 56 4 58 46 26 5

Conn. Lottery, class 16, ex.

58 38 33 18 2 43 22 49 52

Newport, June 16.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE next South of Capt. Stephen T. Northam's, and lately occupied by Major Lomax.—Enquire of N. AMORY, Esq.

Newport, June 2

AUCTIONS.

On Tuesday next,

At 9 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, at the Subscriber's Store.

20 12-4 Marseilles Quilts,
2 Pieces blue & black Broadcloths,
20 pieces 4-4. brown Sheeting,
20 do. 4-4 wide Shirting,
5 do. Bedticking.—9 do. Chex,
1 do. damask, for table cloths
10 do. Crash,
4 dozen bangup Pantaloons
10 do. silk and Marseilles Vests,
4 do. spotted drilling pantaloons,
4 do. nankeen do.
4 do. white linen do.
6 do. duck trowsers,
5 do. thin jackets,
4 live goose feather Beds,
4 new gilt framed Fime-pieces,
4 second-hand do.
3 broad-band China Tea Setts; two of 33 pieces, and one of 50 pieces,
10 new and second-hand Hats,
2 britannia coffee pots; 2 do. tea pots,
4 pair glass dishes,
2 setts lustre china, 32 pieces,
2 plated castors, 7 bottles, cut glass,
2 do. do. 6 do. do.
1 excellent 8 day-clock, warranted,
16 flag seat chairs,
200 Yards Domestic Carpeting,
50,000 Russia Quills.

With a variety of other articles.—Conditions at the Sale.

M. HALL, *Auc'r.*

Newport, June 16.

On Saturday Next,

At XI o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, in front of the MERCHANTS BANK.

10 Shares in the MERCHANTS BANK
2 do. in Bank of Rhode-Island.

Conditions at the time and place of Sale.

WM. LOVIE, *Auc'r.*

Newport, June 16.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Garden, at the north end of Thames-Street, now occupied by Mrs. *Almy.* Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.—For further particulars, and terms, apply to

S. T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Feb. 25 1832.

HEALTH Regulations.

AT a Meeting of the BOARD OF HEALTH, Newport, June 9th, 1832, *It was Ordered and decreed.* That the following Regulations for preserving the Health of the Inhabitants be and they are hereby adopted:—

1st.—That no fish be, read upon the land within a mile of the compact part of the town, and that no heaps of fish be deposited any where within the compact part of the Town, or in other parts of the Town within fifty rods of any public road, or in any other place within the limits of the town, unless they are covered with sand or other materials, that no putrid or offensive smell shall arise therefrom.

2d.—That dead horses, hogs and other animals shall be so buried, that there shall be at least two feet of earth upon them, or that they be carried off into the harbour at least a mile from the compact part of the town, and sunk, by having stones or other weights attached to them; and that such as may be carried to Easton's Beach shall not be thrown into the sea but shall be buried in the sand, either on the beach, or on the marsh adjoining thereto.

3d.—That no person suffer his sink gutter or other drain for conveying away foul water, to run into any street, lane, or on any wharf in town, after the 20th day of June inst. to the 1st day of Nov. next.

4th.—That no person erect any hog pens in any of the streets, lanes or alleys in this town and that all hog pens be at all times kept as free from offensive smell as the nature of the case will admit.

5th.—That no heaps of dirt, or manure, be deposited in any of the streets, lanes or alleys, in this town.

6th.—That the Inspectors of Nuisances, or such of them as the Board of Health may select and instruct for that purpose, whenever the said Board may deem expedient to direct visit and examine all the yards and enclosures privy's, sink holes, slaughter houses and hogs pens, together with such cellars as they may suspect to be in an unwholesome condition in the compact part of the town, to ascertain whether the aforegoing Regulations have been properly complied with, and whether they are generally in a cleanly state, that they report to the President of the Board all such persons who have neglected or refused to comply with the regulations, or whose premises are in an offensive or unwholesome condition.

7th.—That all violations of the aforegoing *Regulations, be punished by a fine* not less than $1, or more than $20, at the discretion of the Court before which the case shall be tried.

It is hereby recommended to the Citizens *residing in Thames-Street, and in Market and* Washington-Squares, to cause the space in front of the Estates they respectively occupy, to be swept at least once in two weeks, to the *middle of the street.*

Ordered. That the foregoing Regulations go into operation on the 20th day of June instant, and continue until the 1st day of November next—and that they be published three weeks in the Newport Mercury.

A True Copy,—Witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, *Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, June 11th

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of RICHARD SISSON, late of Portsmouth, dec. was this day presented for Probate and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of O. D. Greene, in Portsmouth, on the 2d Monday of July next, at One o'clock P. M. And also that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place.

By Order,
RICHARD SHERMAN, jun. *Probate Clerk.*

New Spring Goods.

EDWARD F. NEWTON,

Will Open This Day,

24 CASES, comprising a rich and extensive Assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE:—

Elegant English Prints, new style; French Muslins and Ginghams; super Matteoni Italian, Lusterino, Gro de Naples; Berlin and Swiss Silks; col'd cheap Silks and Pongees.—Extra bonnett and cap Ribbons; double Beltings; fancy Hdkfs. a great variety; Merino Shawls and Thybet Hdkfs.; bobbinett, thread laces and edgings.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; 5 bales brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings;—With a great Variety of Goods usually called for in the Dry Good line, which will be sold at reduced prices.—Purchasers will do well to call!

Newport, Saturday, April 14.

N. SWEET,

Cheapside, Thames-Street.

[illegible] Received from the new Im[illegible] into Boston and New-York [illegible] Assortment of

20 Packages DRY GOODS.

[illegible] WHICH ARE:—

[illegible] French black and blue Broadcloths; [illegible] Cassimeres; Woollenetts and Sattinetts; [illegible] blankets, kerseys; 50 pieces [illegible] patterns, good cloth, french [illegible] cents per yard; a splendid [illegible] ; mourning Prints and [illegible] French Muslins, Palwarecns, Ba[illegible] aleys.

[illegible] CARPETINGS AND RUGS [illegible] style and patterns.

[illegible] Hdkfs for only 1s. each; hand[illegible] for $1 each; linen diaper for [illegible] Damask for 5s; Merino long and [illegible] ; tybot raw silk do.—Dunond [illegible] plain STRAW BONNETS; Satin [illegible] ginghams, stripes, chex, &c.—With a general Assortment of Dry Goods, too numerous to mention.

His Old Customers and the Public are invited to give him a call before they purchase as it will be much to their advantage.

Newport, April 21.

Seabury & Tennant,

Inform their Friends, and the Public

THAT they continue at their LIVERY Establishment in Greene-street, (next south of Pelham street) to wait on all those who will favor them with their custom.—Carriages always are kept in readiness for long or short journies, and Coaches daily attend the Steam-boats.—Coaches, Chariotees, Chaises, and Saddle horses for Parties of Pleasure, can be furnished at any moment.—They hope by keeping the best of Carriages and Horses, and careful drivers, to continue to merit the public patronage.

☞ Horses and Carriages taken on keeping, as usual.

Newport, April 28.

Morrison's Hygeian

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE

Of the British College of Health, London.

HEALTH.—Whilst in the enjoyment of health, few people think of availing themselves of the opportunity which it offers [illegible] their systems against the attacks [illegible] which they might easily do, by a [illegible] Hygeian Medicines; which [illegible] in restoring health when [illegible] agreeable and pleasant pre[illegible] complaints. [illegible] dyspepsia, with the [illegible] of that most dangerous of [illegible] in removing those [illegible] humors, which cover [illegible] the digestive organs of the stomach, in purifying the blood, and restoring the whole body to a healthy and happy tone [illegible] enabling the stomach to receive [illegible] food, either animal or vegetable, which usage has sanctioned [illegible] the human frame. In no [illegible] have they ever failed in effecting a cure, [illegible] properly persevered in, no matter what may have been the nature of the complaint.

[illegible] one thousand references can be given in this city and vicinity, and besides [illegible] acknowledgements.

The system of physiology upon which the efficacy of these medicines is established, is exceedingly simple, and may be easily comprehended [illegible] in the human frame but [illegible] its origin, is de[illegible] connect[illegible] of the digestive or[illegible] [illegible] affected with [illegible] permanent relief [illegible] recommend them[illegible] cosmetic, as [illegible] and smooth, and [illegible] and cutaneous humours.

[illegible] has got in[illegible] in this [illegible] the above medi[illegible] to send them [illegible] cautions all [illegible] and that none are [illegible] in Provi[illegible] [illegible] South Wing [illegible] in Newport.—[illegible] particularly request[illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] The names [illegible] gentle[illegible] should not be [illegible] at present, further enquiry [illegible] when they shall appear.

H. [illegible] Hygeian Agent [illegible] the State of Rhode Island.

Office No. [illegible] North Main street, Providence.

[illegible] 1832.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES MUMFORD,

No. 99 1-2, Thames-Street,

HAS just received a general Assortment of the most fashionable GOODS from New-York, and they are very Cheap.

AMONG THEM ARE:—

Rowen Cassimeres; Emmet's ditto; Beaverteen; mixt French drilling; black satteen; do. circassians; white linen drilling; dark pongees; black Nankin crapes; black Italian silk; green gauze veils; Valencia shawls; berage and thibet wool hdkfs.; jaconet cambric; nansook muslin; bishop lawn; most fashionable Calicoes, very cheap; linen and cotton stockings; fancy random do. very low; chex and stripe jean; furniture chintz; hoskin gloves; bedspreads at 20 cts.; and a good assortment of Domestic bleach'd and unbleach'd Cottons, &c. &c.

Newport, June 2.

☞ AT TILLEY'S,

Will be opened This Day

29 CASES of most desirable *GOODS*, which were selected with care This Week, in Boston, from the latest importations; and which will be sold at prices so low, as to excite the admiration of Friends and Customers.

On MONDAY NEXT, another large supply will be received, and offered for sale, with assured hope of giving perfect satisfaction to the numerous Purchasers who will honor him with a call.

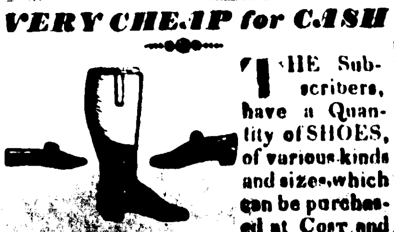
OIL & CANDLES.

100 Bbls. Spring strain'd Sperm OIL,
30 Boxes mould tallow CANDLES,
10 do. dipped Do. Do.

For Sale, by
JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, May 19.

VERY CHEAP for CASH



THE Subscribers, have a Quantity of SHOES, of various kinds and sizes, which can be purchased at COST and LESS, by [illegible] application.—They continue to manufacture, at the old stand, Ladies and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, and will warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship.

Sign of the BIG BOOT. 100 *Thames-st.*
DAVIS & POTTER.

Newport, April 7.

GERMAN *White Lead,*

MADE ONLY BY THE SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, IN SALEM, (MASS.)

THIS WHITE LEAD is made by a new process recently discovered by a celebrated German Chemist, who has a Patent right for the whole French Empire, for 15 years, and who has instructed this Company *exclusively* in the art of making it for the whole United States.

In compactness, whiteness, beauty and durability, it is far superior to any other ever made in this country or in Europe. One pound of it in its dry state, ground with one-third of its weight in Oil, will cover upwards of 30 per cent. more surface than an equal weight of any other White Lead, mixed with the same quantity of Oil, and be of a much more *brilliant white.*

Two coats of it will cover equal to three coats of other White Lead.

One pound of this Lead mixed with one pound of Paris White and ground in Oil, will be superior in whiteness to two pounds of *Pure White Lead*, made by the usual process and will cover more than double the surface.

☞ Painters must be careful *not* to add too much Oil to this Lead in using it.

GENTLEMEN wishing to give to their Houses *a durable covering*, together with a *beautiful outward appearance*, will accomplish their object by using this Article.

The above LEAD is for Sale, by

Henshaw & Co.

Agents for the Salem Lead Manufacturing Co.
No. 35, India Street, Boston.

Boston, March 16, 1832. 3m.

For New-York,

THE Splendid Sloop GEORGE & MARY, P. S. THOMPSON, Master, will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 9th for New York, and will leave New-York for this Port the succeeding Wednesday;—and will continue to run between Newport and New-York once a Fortnight, through the Season, leaving each Port alternately on Wednesdays, (weather permitting) For Freight or Passage, apply to the Subscriber, at his Store, or to the Master on board at Stevens's Wharf.

GEORGE KNOWLES.

Newport, May 5.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice was given in open Town Meeting in this town on the 16th inst. that no person would thereafter be permitted to pass or repass [illegible] is called the Dyer Farm, now improved by the subscriber, without special permission of Wm. R. Rodman, proprietor of said farm. The public generally, are again warned against a violation of that notice, and are hereby informed that every person who shall hereafter attempt to pass or repass said premises without permission from the owner thereof, will be prosecuted for a trespass. GARDNER SMITH,

Agent for Wm. R. Rodman.

Newport, May 26, 1832.

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND,

Has just received,

A GOOD SUPPLY of New and fashionable **Spring Goods**, which will be Sold VERY CHEAP.

Newport, April 21.

NEW HAT STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have Opened a Store, No. 135, Thames-Street, (next north of the Office of the Newport Mercury) where they offer for Sale, a large Assortment of HATS, comprising all Kinds, which for cheapness, elegance and durability, are not surpassed in New-York or elsewhere.—Public patronage is solicited.

☞ **Hats** made to order, at the shortest notice.

JOSEPH B. WEAVER,
JOHN G. WEAVER.

Newport, April 21.

SHOE-STORE, 139, *THAMES-STREET.*

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT!

READ & BURDICK,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have just received a fresh supply of BOOTS & SHOES, in addition to their former Stock, making their assortment complete.—Also on hand, calf, kid and binding skins—thread, nails, superior blackings, &c—all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in town.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes manufactured to order, of good materials and workmanship—particular attention paid to repairing—all past favors gratefully acknowledged, and a continuance earnestly solicited.

Newport, May 5.

A CARD.

F. C. SCHAFFER,

TAKES this opportunity to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Citizens of Newport for the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon him for years past, and announces to them that his Academy will open for the instruction of Young Ladies, Masters and Misses, in the accomplishment of DANCING, at the Masonic Hall, on Monday Next, June 4th, where he hopes by strict attention to his profession, and by his assiduous exertions to please, to merit a continuance of that patronage and favor which he has so universally received, and which it will be his highest aim to merit and retain.

A handsome style of Dancing, and a variety of the newest and most fashionable Cotillions, Waltzes, fancy Dancing, &c. will be taught, and particular attention will be paid to improving the manners and demeanor of those entrusted to his care.

☞ Terms for tuition $6 per quarter, (24 lessons in a quarter, 2 per week.)

☞ Days of tuition Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock for Young Ladies and Masters, and from half past 7 o'clock till 10, for young gentlemen; and they can be accommodated with one or two lessons per week.

Mr. S. will attend seminaries, give private lessons in families, and at the Hall. For further particulars, please apply as above mentioned.

Newport, June 2.

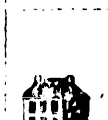
FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of first quality Virginia HAMS, just landed from Sch'r Babcock.—Apply to

JOHN D. NORTHAM.

Newport, June 2.

TO LET,



A VERY convenient two-story Dwelling-House, situated on the Farm of the Subscriber in Middletown, about 3 miles from Newport, on the west road.—It would be a very pleasant residence for a Southern family.—Apply to

S. T. NORTHAM.

Newport, March 10.

Assignee's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons indebted to JAMES V. TURNER, of Portsmouth, Physician, either by Note or Book Account, to make immediate payment to GARDNER THOMAS, Assignee to said Turner.—All persons having demands against said Turner, either by Note or Book Account, (except such Notes as have been given by the said James V. Turner before the date of an Assignment made to Augustus Green and William G. Bowen, both of East-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, bearing date August 1827, or in renewal of said notes, and the judgments and executions that have been obtained against him upon such demands since the date of the said Assignment) are requested to exhibit and prove their Claims within 30 days from this date. All Creditors who do not exhibit and prove their claims within said time, will be debarred of all dividend out of said Estate.

GARDNER THOMAS, *Assignee.*

Portsmouth, March 14, 1832

NEW Grocery Store.

S. A. ROBINSON,

Has just Received, and offers for Sale,

AT THE STORE IN THE

Merchants' Bank Building.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

Wines,—Madeira, Sicily, Teneriffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga, brown Sherry, Port, Claret, Rousillon, and Champaigne.

Liquors,—BRANDY, Otard and Dupuy; Signette.—RUM, Old Jamaica, St. Croix, &c.—GIN, Holland & Country.

Teas,—Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong, &c.

Groceries,—SUGARS, Havanna white and brown: St. Croix: loaf, lump and chrystalized.—COFFEE, Cuba, St. Domingo, old Java, Laguira, and Porto Rico.—RAISINS, Keg and Box.

Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, citron, pimento, pepper, currants, almonds, starch, soap, indigo, mustard, chocolate, prunes, olives, capers, anchoives, ginger, cheese, rice, beans, soda and butter crackers, &c. &c.

Lorillard's, macabeau, rappee and scotch Snuff, and P. A. L. Tobacco.—Mrs. G. B. Miller's fine cut tobacco, and Virginia, cavendish, ladies twist and head Tobacco.

Newport, May 12.

Wm. J. Tilley,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY.

MORE of those French black Lustrings and Black Gros de Naples Silks, which are so very Cheap.—*ALSO*, Two Cases Men's and Boys HATS, at very low prices—with a variety of CAPS.

ALSO, Two Cases of *PAPER-HANGINGS*, quite handsome, for 22 cents the Roll,—One Case STRAW BONNETTS, of handsome patterns.

Newport, April 28.

WOOD.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st of July Next, for supplying WOOD for the use of the Troops in the Harbor of Newport, not exceeding in the whole, 300 Cords.—Thirty Cords to be delivered in the month of July, and the delivery to be completed by the 1st of Dec. next.—The whole to be sound merchantable Oak Wood, measuring 128 cubic feet to the Cord.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, supported by two good and sufficient sureties.

F. N. BARBARIN, *1st Lt. 3d Art.*
Act'g Qr. Master.

Fort-Wolcott, May 16, 1832.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, June 4, 1832

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing, dated Jan. 4th, 1828, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ELIZABETH BREESE, late of said Newport, Widow, deceased, has this day been presented to said Court, for approval.—It is therefore ordered by said Court, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, June 4, 1832.

WHEREAS the Executor's Account on the Estate of WILLIAM ENNIS, Esq late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, was this day presented for examination, and for allowance.—It is therefore ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the 1st Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place and be heard. *By Order*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, June 4, 1832

WHEREAS the Administration Account on the Estate of JOHN BANISTER, late of Newport, dec. was this day presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, and a distribution of the balance to be made.—It is Ordered, That the consideration thereof, be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the State-House in Newport, on the first Monday of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and also that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this Order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place.

By Order,
B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Middletown, Administrators on the Estate of

GIDEON ANTHONY,

late of Middletown, deceased,—and having given bond according to law, hereby request all Persons having demands against said Estate to present the same for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

PHILIP ANTHONY,
JOSHUA ANTHONY, } *Admi'rs.*

Middletown, May 29, 1832.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Guardian over the Persons and Estates of William H. Peckham, Ann Peckham, Sarah R. Peckham, Paul W. Peckham and Clarissa Peckham, Children of William Peckham, late of Newport, deceased, Minors under the age of 21 years.—All Persons will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

NANCY PECKHAM, *Guardian.*

Newport, May 8, 1832.

School-Books, &c.

Wm. & J.H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and Country, consisting of Geographies of every kind, viz Olney's, Cummings, Wooderidge's and Morse's do.;—Colburn's Arithmetic; Smith's and Murray's Grammar;—[illegible] den's, Webster's, Murray's and Cummings's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from $20 to $3 per Ream: Letter Do. of various kinds.

ALSO,

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Of every description, and price.

May 26, 1832.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—Published by L. A. GODEY & Co. Philadelphia. The Work is issued in numbers on the first of every month, printed on fine paper and [illegible] new type.

Every number will contain a piece of [illegible] on copper plate engraving, and at least [illegible] wood cuts, and every three months, a colored plate of the Fashions.

Subscription price Three Dollars per [illegible] payable in advance. A new volume has just commenced, persons wishing to subscribe are requested to call and leave their names.

The design of the Work has already [illegible] fully stated in the Prospectus, and may be [illegible] ly gathered from an inspection of its contents. To furnish a constant supply of useful and elegant Literature, selected with a view to the gratification of all classes, but more particularly to the Ladies, has been, and will continue [illegible] be the leading objects of the Publishers; [illegible] from the evidences of success already obtained they have no reason to doubt the entire accomplishment of their purpose. Every accessible source from whence materials might be [illegible] ered, has been laid under contribution, with[illegible] regard to expense. The best journals, [illegible] Foreign and American, are received at the earliest dates, and from these, careful selections [illegible] the best articles will continue to be made [illegible] such a way as will most likely combine [illegible] variety, utility, and interest.

Original articles, translations of approved foreign productions, are furnished by [illegible] hands, and the poetical department is enriched by the contributions of Authors of distinguished reputation and merit. In a word, no means are left untried to make the Literary character of the work equal at least to any similar publication.

The Embellishments are of a very superior order. Engravings suited to the character of the work, executed by the most skilful artists are bound up with each number, accompanied by appropriate descriptions of the various subjects.

Particular care has been taken to make the department of the Fashions and the Toilet, [illegible] viting and attractive, to which end the rul[illegible] style is explained and illustrated by copper plate engravings.

Of the mechanical execution of the work the Publishers do not hesitate to speak in terms of strong commendation. For neatness, accuracy, and beauty, they believe THE LADY'S BOOK will not suffer in comparison with any work in this country.

☞ Subscriptions for the above work are received at this Office.

March 21, 1832

DR. REVERS' VEGETABLE POWDERS

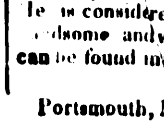
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR THE LIVER COMPLAINT.

MR. DAM, grateful for the patronage received from a liberal and enlightened public, in all his articles of Patent Medicine that he has issued, having a desire to continue his usefulness in the healing art, through the medium of the best of the faculty in other countries as well as this, is now induced to offer them the truly astonishing Vegetable Powders for the *LIVER COMPLAINT*, prepared from a private recipe from one of the first physicians in the city of London. Mr. Dam obtained this recipe from a gentleman of New York, who went to London expressly to obtain help; and this Physician cured him in [illegible] weeks after he arrived there, although he was pronounced incurable by most of the [illegible] [illegible] yin New-York; he purchased the recipe, and in four weeks after he returned to New-York & cured his nephew of the same complaint that was given over by all physicians who had attended him—his side had grown out thick as a man's hand. This statement [illegible] doubt will be familiar to many who applied for the recipe, but would not pay the price required by the fortunate holder. Mr. Dam is now the only person who has a right to make and vend this medicine in this country, and every Label will be signed by him to prevent imposition. He can with confidence recommend a trial of this invaluable medicine, as thousands are afflicted with this disease in all parts of the country. The Proprietor has been induced to offer this Medicine very low in order to give every person an opportunity to try its efficacy. For sale, wholesale and retail at No. 29, Prince-Street, Boston, by LEANDER DAM. Price 50 Cents per Box.

☞ For Sale, wholesale and retail, in Newport, by Dr. R. R. HAZARD, near the State House—*Also*, by JAMES TAYLOR, S. W. [illegible]SON, and Dr. A. P. MOORE, and by J. W. [illegible]DY, in Thames-Street.—Job Durfee, and P. Seabury, at the Four Corners, Tiverton.—J. Hedley, in Portsmouth; J. P. Simmons Bristol; P. R. Reed & Co. Fall-River—and by Druggists in Taunton, New-Bedford, &c. &c.

May 15, 1831.

ROMEO.



THE celebrated Horse will stand the ensuing Season, at the Stable of STEPHEN R. CORNELL, in Portsmouth, in the care of the Subscribe.—He is 6 years old, 15 hands and a half high; his color a dark bay, with black mane and tail.—He is considered by good judges, as handsome and well formed a Horse, as can be found in the State.

WILLIAM CARR.

Portsmouth, May 10 1832.